

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

MANUEL VASQUEZ-GARCIA,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

Case No. C05-5606RJB
CR02-5698RJB

ORDER DISMISSING MOTION
TO VACATE, SET ASIDE, OR
CORRECT SENTENCE

This matter comes before the court on petitioner Manuel Vasquez-Garcia's Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct Sentence (Dkt. 1). The court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motion and the file herein.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

In 2003, Mr. Vasquez-Garcia pled guilty and was convicted of conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 841 (a)(1), 841(b)(1), 846. At the sentencing hearing on May 9, 2003, the judge determined that Mr. Vasquez-Garcia was a "career offender" under USSG § 4B1.1. (CR 02-5698, Dkt. 95 at 21). The judge also determined that the base offense level for Mr. Vasquez-Garcia's conviction was 37 and that his criminal history placed him in category VI. *Id.* at 22. The court gave Mr. Vasquez-Garcia a three point downward departure of the offense level for acceptance of responsibility. *Id.* The court held that the Sentencing Guidelines overstated Mr. Vasquez-Garcia's criminal history because the same prior offenses resulted in both a higher base offense level and a higher criminal history score. *Id.* at 21. The

1 court therefore held that a downward departure on Mr. Vasquez-Garcia's criminal history score
2 was appropriate and reduced Mr. Vasquez-Garcia's criminal history score from VI to III. Dkt. 96
3 at 1. Based upon a total offense level of 34 and a Criminal History category of III, the court found
4 the resulting Sentencing Guidelines range to be 188 to 235 months. *Id.* The court sentenced Mr.
5 Vasquez-Garcia to 188 months, imposed no fine, and required him to pay a special assessment of
6 \$100. *Id.* at 23-24.

7 On September 9, 2005, Mr. Vasquez-Garcia filed this Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or
8 Correct Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Dkt. 1. Mr. Vasquez-Garcia's motion makes the
9 following claims: (1) His counsel was ineffective because counsel did not object to the base
10 offense level of 37; and (2) The prior offense that rendered him a career offender was not properly
11 identified. Mr. Vasquez-Garcia apparently bases his request for resentencing on *Booker*.

12 II. DISCUSSION

13 Prisoners in custody under a sentence imposed by a federal court who claim the right to be
14 released on the ground that the imposed sentence violates the Constitution or laws of the United
15 States, that the court lacked jurisdiction to impose the sentence, that the sentence was in excess of
16 the maximum authorized by law, or that the sentence is otherwise subject to collateral attack; may
17 move the court that imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence under 28
18 U.S.C. § 2255.

19 A. TIMELINESS OF THE MOTION

20 Motions to vacate, set aside, or correct a sentence are subject to a one year statute of
21 limitation. This limitation period commences on the latest of the following dates:
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- 23 (1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;
- 24 (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action
in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the movant was
25 prevented from making a motion by such governmental action;
- 26 (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if
that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively
27 applicable to cases on collateral review; or

1 (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been
 2 discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

3 28 U.S.C. § 2255 ¶ 6. The date upon which judgment of conviction becomes final is the date upon
 4 which the time for seeking direct review expires. *U.S. v. Schwartz*, 274 F.3d 1220, 1223 (9th Cir.
 5 2001). Because Mr. Vasquez-Garcia did not seek direct review, the date on which his judgment
 6 of conviction became final was May 23, 2003. *See Fed. R. App. Pro. 4(b)(1)(A)(I)* (ten days after
 7 May 9, 2003, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. Pro.
 8 6(a)). The statute of limitations therefore expired on May 23, 2004. Mr. Vasquez-Garcia did not
 9 file his motion until September 9, 2005. The motion is time-barred.

10 Mr. Vasquez-Garcia contends that his motion falls within 28 U.S.C. § 2255 ¶6 (3) and
 11 that the limitations period for his motion does not expire until one year after the Supreme Court
 12 announced its decision in *United States v. Booker*, 125 S.Ct. 738 (2005). *Booker* has not been
 13 “made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review” as required by 28 U.S.C.¶ 2255 (3).
 14 *See U.S. v. Cruz*, 423 F.3d 1119, 1121 (9th Cir. 2005).

15 Finally, Mr. Vasquez-Garcia has not demonstrated that equitable tolling would be
 16 appropriate. The one year statute of limitations under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is subject to equitable
 17 tolling, but Mr. Vasquez-Garcia has failed to present the court with any evidence to support the
 18 application of equitable tolling to his case. *See, e.g., Rohan ex rel. Gates v. Woodford*, 334 F.3d
 19 803, 814 (9th Cir. 2003). The court should therefore dismiss Mr. Vasquez-Garcia’s petition as
 20 time barred.

21 **B. OTHER RELIEF**

22 The Ninth Circuit recently granted a motion to recall a mandate in a case that raised issues
 23 under *Blakely v. Washington*, 542 U.S. 296 (2004), and *Booker*. *U.S. v. Crawford*, 422 F.3d
 24 1145 (9th Cir. 2005). The court found “extraordinary circumstances” and recalled the mandate,
 25 vacated the sentence, and remanded the case for resentencing. *Id.* The extraordinary
 26 circumstances identified by the court were the sentencing judge’s expressed and explicit
 27 reservations, on the record, about the sentence required by the Sentencing Guidelines and the
 28 timing of the issuance of the mandate in relation to the *Blakely* and *Booker* decisions. *Id.* at 1145-

1 46. The court explicitly stated that the question of whether extraordinary circumstances justify
2 recalling the mandate depends upon the facts of a case. *Id.* at 1146 n.2. Regardless of what facts
3 would qualify as “extraordinary circumstances” in Mr. Vasquez-Garcia’s case, the petitioner has
4 not moved for a recall of the mandate, and such a motion would not properly be before this court.

5 **III. ORDER**

6 Therefore, it is hereby

7 **ORDERED** that Mr. Vasquez-Garcia’s Motion to Vacate, Set Aside, or Correct
8 Sentence under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 (Dkt. 1) is **DISMISSED**.

9 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and
10 to any party appearing *pro se* at said party’s last known address.

11 DATED this 9th day of November, 2005.

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14 Robert J. Bryan
United States District Judge
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